

SPORTS



Victory of youthful footballers

The youthful footballers of the first Soviet national team won an international tournament in memory of the FIFA Vice-President, Valentin Gerasimov for Nedelya prizes. In the final game with the FRG, which our lads held in the rank of the strongest, they won 1-0 (0-0) with a goal from Fyodor Gogolev.

Second-placed France drew with Belgium 1-1 and the second Soviet national team

placed third, drawing with Poland 1-1 on the final day.

The best players of the tournament are goalie Anton Bravarnik of the USSR, defender Frank Silvester of France, midfielder Maurizio Gaudino of West Germany and attacker Alexander Gushchin of the USSR.

● A tense moment of the final game.

Photo by Viktor Akhlov and Alexander Steinhilber

'Top-12' competitions soon

The international Table Tennis Tournament "Top-12" takes off on February 1, this year, in Barcelona. Soviet athletes are constant participants to these competitions to which the best European table tennis players of the previous season are invited.

Included in the current team are Valentina Popova, last year's absolute European champion; Marina Antonova — European champion in the doubles and team events, as well as Ryura Bulatova, second prize-winner in the European championship in individual events. For the first time in six years, a male athlete has managed to be

included in the team. He is Andrei Mazunov, last year's USSR and European junior champion, third continental prize-winner among grown-ups.

There are no weak athletes among the "Top-12" competitors, says Alexander Belyakov, senior USSR coach. Going to Barcelona are the best players from Holland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, France, the FRG, Sweden and other countries. The more complicated the games will be, the more valuable the results, so far as acquisition of experience and technique perfection by Soviet sportsmen are concerned.

Sergei YEREMEYEV

First junior world championship

The first official junior rowing world championship will be held on August 8-11 this year in Brandenburg, GDR, in the decision of the International Rowing Federation at its congress in Rome. From this season on women and men will compete in the 2000 m and juniors in the 1500 m.

Also, the congress decided to henceforth hold world championships in men's and women's "light vessels". The weight limit on the single sculls is 55 kg for women and 72.5 kg for men, and in the double sculls, quadruple sculls with and without

coxswain and the eight-oars with coxswain should not exceed 57 kg for women and 70 for men.

Venezuela is the 62th member of the Federation.

Places of future world championships were determined: 1989 — Milan, Italy — for juniors and "lightweights"; 1989 — Belgrade, Yugoslavia — adults and "lightweights"; 1990 — Lake Barrington, Australia — adults and "lightweights".

As is known, the 1985 world championship will be held this summer in Belgium.

1,500th MOVE MADE

Another two games were played in the world chess title match between Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov, but the score is the same: 5-1 in the former's favour.

The observers enviously watching the duel, added to the list of debuts in their files the "Spanish game", which was used for the first time in the 44th game. The competition was very keen. As a matter of fact, this game may be regarded as one of the most interesting, and still it was drawn in the 38th move. By this time neither White (Kasparov) nor Black had any clear advantage.

Sicilian defence was again

played in the 4th game. It did not completely repeat the preceding games in which it was also used but the outcome was again a draw in the 36th move.

Curiously enough, in that game the opponents made their 1,500th moves to the match.

In the meantime the national men's championship set out in Riga, which is also a zonal tournament for the world championship (the top five will get passes to international tournaments). In the first round Karpov's second, Yuri Malashov, beat Georgian Grandmaster, Mikhail Gurevich, to capture the lead. Another 13 rounds are ahead.

Winning relay

The Soviet skiing quartet of Tamara Tikhonova, Raisa Smetanova, Liliya Vasilchenko and Anzhela Romanova won the women's AXS km relay at the world

championship in Austria. They clocked 1 hr 04 min 50 sec. Norway placed second in 1:01:50 and the GDR third in 1:07:59.

CONTACTS GROW STRONGER

A protocol on cooperation in sports was recently signed in Moscow between the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports of the USSR Council of Ministers and the Commission of Athletics and Physical Training of Socialist Ethiopia. It covers 1985 and 1986. The protocol was signed on behalf of the USSR by Vice-Chairman of the USSR Sports Committee V. Zakharenko, while the Ethiopian Deputy Commissioner of the Commis-

sion on Athletics and Physical Training, T. Shabo, signed the document for his country.

The new protocol envisages exchange of football, cycling tracks and field, swimming table tennis and other sports delegations. In order to give Socialist Ethiopia assistance in the development of national sports, the USSR Sports Committee will send to that friendly country volleyball, football, cycling, boxing and tennis coaches.

Got off with near-impunity

The UEFA disciplinary commission has decided to punish Scottish Celtic for its fona' unseemly conduct during the club's Cup Winners Cup game versus Austria's Rapid. Celtic is to hold its next UEFA international match at home to completely empty stands and was fined 13,750 dollars.

Cimb president, Desmond White, signed with relief on hearing the news: expected on disqualification for the entire next season but this news was a joy for us.

During the Cup Winners Cup quarterfinal reply in Glasgow a missile thrown by a Celtic fan seriously injured Austrian Rudolf Weinhöfer, and the visitors had to go to the rest of the game under strength. UEFA ruled that the game should be replayed in the English city of Manchester, but then, too, a Scottish fan ran onto the pitch and soundly beat Rapid goalie Herbert Feuer. Celtic made the next round but its continuation



National bobsledding championship leaders — Moscow Dynamo Kommunar Kuzbass 4-2.



Minority Region Dynamo Chelmsford take 3-1 men's national championship. Photo by Petr I.

Seventh for Figni

Scoring the seventh stage of the current season in the Soviet Union, the Soviet team won the overall 201 points. Brigitte of Switzerland has 165 points. Australian Fitzhugh has 164 points. Walter of the GDR has 149 and 149 points.

The men have won the distance of 10 km in the Soviet Union, the team of Switzerland, who took the lead after a month's training, has won the overall 201 points. Brigitte of Switzerland has 165 points. Australian Fitzhugh has 164 points. Walter of the GDR has 149 and 149 points.



National bobsledding championship leaders — Moscow Dynamo Kommunar Kuzbass 4-2.



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KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO: Halt the avalanche of armaments!

The experience of Soviet-French cooperation makes it possible to declare, that when we pool our efforts in strengthening peace and developing cooperation, not only the peoples of our two countries benefit, but people in other European countries and international security as a whole also benefit from this.

This was stressed by Konstantin Chernenko in the address to the French readers, opening his book "The People and the Party Are One", which was published in a large-scale edition by the biggest French publishing house Plon.

On the international situation, Chernenko said it is troubled. People everywhere feel ever more acutely the need to halt the avalanche of armaments which threatens to smother mankind under, and ask themselves — what, then, should be done to avert war in order to deliver our children from the worst of all of us, from the worst we must clearly realize where the threat emanates from. This is a question of principle, so one should not be surprised, when those, whose policy precisely contains this threat for world peace, try to set the public on a false trail. They are persuaded

ing people that the source of the war threat is in the USSR. To declare this means to forget history and not to see the real facts today. Responsible statesmen in the West, France included, realize this.

Why is Europe in a leverish state now? First of all because of the start and the continuation of the deployment in a number of West European countries of the new US first-strike missiles, the Soviet leader points out. The situation here at present is such that there is an imperative need for the restoration of stability and security in Europe. It is important to block the road for militarist and revenge-seeking forces. The USSR will continue, as it has before, to do everything in its control to this end.

I am convinced that every nation, K. U. Chernenko stressed, would like to spend means at its disposal on dealing with its own problems, rather than throwing them into the wasteful arms race. From the first days of its existence, the Soviet state has never tried to persuade others: let us compete not in the output of means of annihilation, but in the output of material wealth for the people.

FACTS and EVENTS

● The UN Security Council is to hold consultations on the possibility of convening an international peace conference on the Middle East. This effort is in line with resolutions of the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, and confirms that a fair and comprehensive settlement

in the Middle East is impossible without participation by all the parties involved, including the PLO.

● In the 1983-1984 fiscal year India's national income increased by 7.6 per cent, according to the Indian Ministry of Planning. The state sector contributed a lot to the development of the national economy.



Soviet-American talks start on March 12

The Soviet Union and the United States have agreed to start negotiations on nuclear and space weapons on March 12, 1985, in Geneva (Switzerland), says a statement distributed by TASS. The USSR delegation will be headed by Ambassador Max Kampelman, who will also represent his country in one of the groups of the negotiations; in the two other groups America will be represented by Ambassador John Tower and Ambassador Maynard W. Galtman.

will be represented by Ambassador Yu. A. Kvitsinsky and Ambassador A. A. Obukhov. United States delegation will be headed by Ambassador Max Kampelman, who will also represent his country in one of the groups of the negotiations; in the two other groups America will be represented by Ambassador John Tower and Ambassador Maynard W. Galtman.

VIENNA DIALOGUE

Vienna. Multilingual speeches are now heard in the old hotel of Schönbrunn in Vienna. Here, the 3rd World Conference Dialogue on the Problems of Disarmament and Detente has opened.

Speaking at the plenary meeting of the conference Ramesh Chandra, President of the World Peace Council, noted that the work of the commission has confirmed the broad unanimity of opinion among representatives of anti-war movements

from dozens of countries on such major problems of our time as the ending of the nuclear arms race, the ensuring of a lasting peace and the holding of talks on the prevention of militarization of space.

At present people of very different political, philosophic and religious views should join forces in stressing the danger of nuclear war. Nicaragua's delegate, Rev. J. Caldera, said.

(Continued on page 2)

● State and cooperative retail trade went up by 4.2 per cent as against 1983.

● 113 million square metres of housing, or 2 million new apartments were built with all mod cons.

● Higher and specialized secondary establishments trained 2.1 million specialists; 2.7 million skilled workers went to industry.

● The Baikal-Amur Railway project was completed ahead of schedule and through traffic began, which facilitates the development of tremendous riches in the adjacent areas.

[For further information see viewpoint on p. 5.]

● First trials running along BAM railway.



'Raduga 1985'

The international folk art festival of Television Programmes "Raduga" (Rainbow) is taking place for the sixth time in Moscow's Ostankino Concert Studio. Its aim is to preserve the folk-art creativity of peoples. Held once in two years it has been attended by television companies and organizations from 57 countries since 1975. Permanent participants in the festival are television organizations in Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia and Cuba, as well as India, Ireland, Poland, Finland, and Sweden. For the first time television organizations of the People's Republic of Benin, Indonesia, Brazil, Kampuchea, and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea are among the 42 countries taking part in this year's festival.

Each content programme or film tells about the folk art of a country, its history, everyday life, traditions and customs. After five days of viewing, an international jury consisting of representatives of the participating countries will announce the winners and award prizes and diplomas. The jury is headed by Igor Molodtsov, artistic head of the world-famous USSR folk dance ensemble.

"Raduga" festival is a powerful channel for international cultural exchange, he said. It is a splendid opportunity to meet each other. To me it is also extremely interesting from a cognitive point of view. I get sunk like a pupil into this unbounded wealth.

According to a well-established tradition, all the programmes will be shown on Soviet television throughout the year. The "Raduga" programmes enjoy great popularity among TV audiences, as tens of thousands of their letters indicate. The fate of the Main Prize — a porcelain vase made by the Gorki artists will be decided when the festival concludes.

Larisa SHOLITSKAYA

Chekhov commemorated

Anton Chekhov, the great Russian author, is making headlines in this country and abroad — this time in connection with his 125th birth anniversary.

Truth was his idol, and justice towards most ordinary of men was his supreme principle; no high exaltations, or hasty humiliations, Vladimir Lakshin, Dr. Sc. (Philology), known for his research into Chekhov's works, writes. Chekhov didn't leave behind either a "teaching" or a "conclusion". Religious-moral doctrine, as Tolstoy and Dostoevsky did, but he called on people to search for the meaning of life and not to sacrifice their destiny for shallow well-being and abandon in no circumstances the dignity, and honour of a thinking personality and a Russian intellectual.

It is these features that have made Chekhov increasingly popular. Drama theatres never cease staging his plays which continue to attract full houses in Japan, France, Britain and elsewhere. Several years ago the "corresponding ballet" staged at the Bolshoi Theatre. Reading Chekhov is more than delight, Maya Plisetskaya who danced the title role, says — it always requires deep involvement. His musical phrases are enchanting, it is both winged and flying... His word is multidimensional, harmonious and natural. This helped us understand that, like Pushkin, Chekhov is not alien to choreographic plastic.

● A still from "The Sea Gull", dancing are Maya Plisetskaya and Alexander Bogatyryov.



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MN INFORMATION

THE WORLD

Hafez al-Assad on the Syrian-Soviet cooperation

Damascus. The Syrian President Hafez al-Assad has received a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Vice-President of the USSR Supreme Soviet A. U. Shtromov now on an official friendly visit to Syria.

President of the Syrian Arab Republic has expressed profound satisfaction with the high level of the multilateral ties between the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party and the CPSU, and the two friendly states and people on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between Syria and the Soviet Union. Hafez al-Assad has spoken about Syria's adherence to the principles of this treaty which meets the national interests of the country, and is in harmony with the cause of peace and progress in the Middle East and in the whole world. He stressed that the Arab Socialist

Renaissance Party, the Syrian Arab Republic and the entire Syrian people sincerely strive for deepening and expanding the friendship and cooperation with the USSR. The President of the Syrian Arab Republic has made a high assessment of the support the friendly Soviet Union gives Syria which confronts the Israeli aggression and imperialist pressure. The principled and consistent Soviet position in the Middle Eastern nations, he pointed out, is an important factor which facilitates the counteraction by the Arab nations to the dangerous plans of imperialism and Zionism in the region.

Hafez al-Assad pointed out that the Soviet economic, scientific and technical assistance is strengthening the national economy of Syria, and promoting progress and prosperity of the Syrian people.

Paraguay—jail of a state

New York. 360 thousand Paraguayans, or more than 10 per cent of the entire population, have gone through prisons or concentration camps and have been subjected to torture and mistreatment during the government of the pro-American Stroessner dictatorship. Over this period, a million and a half of the country's citizens were forced to leave their homeland for political motives. These figures are quoted in a report presented by a number of international human rights organizations.

The military dictatorship, says the document, in the midst of possible violent human rights, including men's right to live. It has deprived its people of democratic freedoms, driven the Communist Party deep under-

ground, and banned the activities of trade unions and public organizations. Languishing for long years in prison, torture and concentration camps are the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party Antonio Maldonado and many other progressive figures of the country. They are in danger.

The Paraguayan people have for the past thirty years been living in the conditions of a state of siege, which is extended every three months. This gives the right to punitive forces to carry out round-ups and total searches, and to throw into jail people who are not to the liking of the regime, and to hold them in detention without trial or investigation. Paraguay has been turned by the dictatorship of Stroessner into a huge dungeon.

Japan: socialists castigate government

Tokyo. M. Ishibashi, chairman, Japan Socialist Party, has castigated the Nakasone government's line towards further military buildup and support of US military plans. Addressing the lower chamber of parlia-

ment in connection with the programme speech of the Japanese Prime Minister, M. Ishibashi accused the Conservative government of sacrificing the working people's vital interests to the war aspects of their policy.



Slay boiled the line! Don't interfere with traffic! Drawing by Nikolai Shcherbakov

VIENNA DIALOGUE

(Continued from page 1)

Principal US public figure, Jess Jackson, stressed that the international dialogue in Vienna was intended to help exchange opinions on control problems facing mankind. The purpose of the dialogue is to chart the way to the prevention of nuclear war. This goal cannot be blocked by any measures of racism, religion and colonialism. Jess Jackson noted the importance of the serious talks to the Soviet Union and the United States are in embark upon, spoke against the spread of the arms race into outer space and stressed that "star wars" plans were useless.

Jozef Cyrankiewicz, Chairman of the Polish Peace Committee, recalled in his speech the outcome of the Second World War and the decisive role of the Soviet Union in vanquishing fascism and liberating European nations. He called upon peace campaigners in all countries to participate in the celebration of the 40th anniversary of victory over Hitler fascism.

Edith Pallantyn, General Secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and British Labour MP James Lamont, welcomed the Soviet-US agreement to begin talks in Geneva.

Aswan Dam: More capabilities for agriculture

Cairo. The capabilities for Egypt's economic development opened up by the Aswan Dam built with Soviet assistance but not yet been used up. This was stated in a report made by the local Ministry of Irrigation. The report further maintains that the pond formed by the dam may provide additional 32,000 million cubic metres of water for irrigation purposes. This is enough to irrigate another 500 thousand hectares of land (a hectare equals 0.42 hectare). The ministry believes that the added water can be used for growing rice, which is an important crop in the Egyptian food basket.

Apartheid must be eliminated

Lusaka. The need for an earliest elimination of the apartheid system in South Africa has been stressed by Zambia's President Kenneth David Kaunda. Speaking at a meeting with the visiting Assistant US Secretary of State on African Affairs Frank Wiener, he expressed alarm concerning the explosive situation in the south of the continent.

The head of the Zambian state has called on the administration

in Washington to put pressure on the regime in Pretoria so as to make it give up its shameful practices of forced eviction of the Africans into the tribal reservations, of the Bantustans. K. Kaunda has demanded on immediate release of the leader of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners languishing in racial dungeons.

militarization of Pakistan by the USA, clouds of war were gathering over the subcontinent. New American strategists are trying to encircle India with military bases and hostile allies.

Along with this, the USA, specifically the CIA, is working to destabilize India from within. The CIA has already worked out several appropriate plans not unlike the "Brahmaputra project" which came to light. Under it, India is to be split into several small puppet states. Back in 1983, the State Department studied various aspects of the situation in the country, in case of India's Gandhi's "sudden" death. Rajiv Gandhi called the report totally revolting.

In the same year Indian security services uncovered a big CIA spy network, which embraced top officers like P.D. Larkins and H.L. Larkins, and now a few CIA spy net has been exposed in New Delhi. A large group of traitors had access to secret documents of the president, and the prime minister, as well as documents on Indian defence. Evidence gathered by intelligence services on the matter, stressed "Hindustan Times", indicates that the CIA was involved in this spy net, despite a Washington denial.

Appeals by Indira Gandhi and her successor Rajiv Gandhi for the India people to keep constant vigilance are as relevant today as ever.



VIEWPOINT

Igor DANILIN

A plot against India

The USA has only friendly feelings towards India. Such is the gist of a lecture delivered by former US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, at the India International Centre in New Delhi.

Here are some of the statements he made:

— There is no conflict of interests between the USA and India.

— No serious US administration would like to see India divided.

— The USA does not want a conflict between India and Pakistan, since this would advance no one's interests. The programme of arming Pakistan is not directed against India. It is easy to see that Kissinger sought to ally wholeheartedly the current suspension in India of Washington's policy towards that nation.

Senator Larry Pressler was visiting neighbouring Bangladesh. He also talked about India but in a different tone — in fact he tried to intimidate the hosts, and other countries as well, by emphasizing Delhi's "hegemonism". India should be reminded, he said, that small nations in this region have friends too.

The contradiction between the statements made by Kissinger and Pressler is easily explained. Washington's interests are simply played different parts — one sought to bias India's vigilance, while the other tried to recruit prospective anti-Indian activists.

The double-faced line of the American administration towards India becomes transparent ever since Washington chose Indira Gandhi as a tool of its pressure against India (especially after the country stood at the head of the non-aligned movement). As US subversion against India

increased, highly-placed overseas visitors to India, including Vice-President George Bush, consistently bragged about Washington's good intentions towards that country.

It was that time, too, that India was going through severe trials which came in rapid succession — the danger of the nation being split into the activities of Sikh extremists in Punjab, the tragic death of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the threat of military conflict with Pakistan, the tragedy in Bhagal, which may justly be called a "chemical Hiroshima".

Responsible for all these trials were peoples' aversion to the idea of a united and strong India. The 1981 American-Pakistan deal worth three or so billion dollars marked a new stage in the subversion against this nation. Indira Gandhi spoke with concern that, as a result of the

THE WORLD

FACTS and EVENTS

Down with the aggressive Japanese-American security treaty! The Japanese-American security treaty is a tool of US military presence on Japanese soil — such were the slogans of mass antiwar demonstrations in Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya, Fukuoka, and Yokohama. They were held on the initiative of the central executive committee for the annulment of the "security treaty" and realization of the people's demands.

A new international airport has been commissioned in the major Brazilian city of Sao Paulo. Its construction took 18 years and cost 550 million dollars.

Working sessions of the Nicaraguan national assembly have begun in Managua. On the first day of the session's work, the national assembly approved a government-submitted draft law on an amnesty for all Nicaraguans drawn into counterrevolution, including armed activities, and who would agree to surrender to the authorities.

The USSR consistently conducts a policy towards curbing the arms race, said co-chairman of the US Peace Council, Slimmings College Professor Mark Salomon. It was the Soviet Union, he stated, which insisted on including on the agenda of the Soviet-American Geneva meeting the issue of preventing militarization of outer space.

The Permanent Congress of Latin American Trade Unionists has resolutely condemned the anti-Communist activities of the United States. The protest of the Congress was motivated by the establishment of a new American centre of psychological warfare — Radio Marti.

In its attempt to break up resistance of the striking British miners the Conservative government refused to negotiate the conflict in the coal-mining industry. This is evident from a statement by the Prime Minister M. Thatcher, who bluntly stated in the House of Commons that continuation of such negotiations would be a "useless occupation".

Chinese People's Republic: 'open doors'

Peking. The Chinese leadership is continuing its course towards implementation of the "open doors" policy of giving a broad access to foreign capital, American and Japanese that and foremost, to the economy of the State Council Zhao Ziyang has declared that the entire coastal belt of China with a population of more than two hundred million people will become an open zone in the near future. The State Council of the Chinese People's Republic is considering a question about the creation in the coastal belt of new zones open to foreign capital in addition to the already existing four special zones; 14 coastal cities and the island of Hainan.

UN in solidarity with Namibia

Lusaka. Zambian foreign minister Lameck Coma urged the international community to increase support for the liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa. Speaking at a meeting with visiting chairman of the UN Council for Namibia Paul Lusak, the minister stressed that the South Africa was conducting a policy of terror and repression towards the African majority of that country and the people of Namibia. Namibia, occupied by South Africa, he stressed, would long have been free but for the stand of the



The people of Nicaragua are angrily condemning the barbaric crimes being committed by the counter-revolutionary Somoza gang against the civilian population. The Somoza gang is killing innocent children, women and children, kidnapping civilians and sending them to their homes. On the initiative of relatives of kidnapped people, a mass demonstration was recently held in Managua to demand the return of all abducted people to their families. Demonstrations against the counter-revolutionaries.

Supporters of racists

Copenhagen. New facts of shady machinations of Danish shipowners, who illegally delivered oil to the racist South African regime, have transpired. According to the figures of the Danish seamen union, which studied this question together with Dutch organization Shipping Research Bureau, the ship and oil concern A. P. Moller repeatedly delivered oil for the apartheid regime between October 1979 and February 1981. Altogether 4,500,000 tonnes of oil, nearly a quarter of Pretoria's oil imports, were delivered over the period.

According to the "Ekstra Bladet" paper, the concern's tankers took on oil in the regions of the Persian Gulf, Rotterdam or Canada. Often to cover up the machinations, oil for the racist regime was pumped into tankers' holds right in the open sea. In many cases the concern specially used old vessels which were put to scrap after the trip.

NEW PREPARATION AGAINST ALLERGY

Specialists in the Institute of Morphology of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences have prepared a medicine for treating allergic diseases. The medicine is preliminary tests have shown that it does not weaken immunity against infections, or cause disruptions in the endocrine and immunity systems, nor does it harm mucous membrane. It improves the state of the muscles and has no side-effects.

The overall survey and analysis of the further prospects for the development of the policies of the attraction of particularly Western capital to China have been made in a report presented by the member of the State Council of the Chinese People's Republic Gu Mu at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Among other things he declared that by the end of 1984 contracts were signed for the four special economic zones to the tune of more than two thousand million American dollars. Gu Mu also said that a part from the open zones, creation of entire open economic area is envisaged in the near future.

USA, which continues to insist on a "linkage" of the country's de-colonization with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. The delay in granting independence to Namibia arouses the indignation of the whole of Africa, he stressed.

The UN Council for Namibia will continue to do everything possible for that country's liberation, said P. Lusaka. He stressed that the UN was formulating an extensive programme of aid to the Namibian people which would be implemented soon after the nation's independence.

Science and technology

DISCOVERY OF ARCHAEOLOGISTS

During excavations in the locality of Reichersdorf (Lower Austria) archaeologists discovered an ancient burial. In the tomb, next to the skeletons of a man and a woman in sitting positions, there were numerous pottery. They analysed archaeologists to establish the age of the find — the 4th millennium B.C.

THE GLOBE ON A PLANE

Attempts to depict the globe on a plane continued for a long time. But, quite naturally, both the real sizes of countries and continents, as well as distances between various points of the world were distorted.

Arno Peters, West German biologist and cartographer, has worked out a new projection of the globe. The new map, printed by the Quebec association of international cooperation organizations, has some advantages. Firstly, the proportions of the true sizes of all states are indicated on it. Secondly, a strict perpendicularity of parallels and meridians is observed on all points.

OF INTEREST

Talking machines. The Japanese are not to be surprised by vending machines, but one novelty produced that attracted attention.

After availing of a coin such a machine asks in a human voice: "Would you like some juice or coffee? Go on one, two or three." Any test —

wer it speaks. "Any test" — and serves the drink. After saying thanks, the machine also reminds you that the used paper cup should be dropped in a nearby trash-can. Apart from being useful, the machine solves various problems, too. Among other things, parents are wor-

ried by numerous machines uncontrollably selling apples and oranges round the clock.

Dream-fish. You can imagine how relaxing it is to catch a fish when you are tired. What was now believed to be the biggest fish ever caught in the Indian Ocean.

The giant blue marlin caught off Mauritius weighs 649 kilograms. However, no matter how awe-inspiring this figure may be, the world record is 99 kilograms heavier. The world's biggest fish caught weighs 748 kilograms. It is a

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

ANOTHER STEP TOWARDS 'STAR WARS'

Preparations are continuing uninterrupted in the United States for uprooting the arms race into outer space which always was and remains part of the "global battlefield" for those in America, who dream of achieving military superiority. PRAVDA said commenting on the blast-off in the United States of the reusable spaceship Discovery on a supersecret, anti-military mission.

It has become known that the shuttle is carrying a newswatch intelligence satellite which will be put in stationary orbit to conduct electronic "surveillance" over Soviet territory and intercept radio messages, the newspaper stresses.

The "star wars" is a programme said to be aiming at providing a "space shield" by deploying a space-based missile defense system. But since it is simultaneously planned to modernize the anti-aircraft arsenal, the shield becomes a sword — for dealing the first strike.

USING METHODS OF BLACKMAIL AND SABOTAGE

Following the exposure in India of a broad spy network after which six American, French and West German diplomats were told to leave the country, the newspaper IZVESTIA writes.

One could also recall other numerous tools of subversive activities by foreign intelligence services in India. In 1983, arrests were made of retired army officers, the Larkins brothers who turned out to be the CIA agents. Foreign hand could also be seen in the actions taken by the separatists in the states of Assam, Jammu, Kashmir, and Punjab. We also know about CIA plans aimed at destabilization and dismemberment of India in keeping with the "Brahmaputra" plan.

The pressure against India particularly increased after the country stood up of the head of the non-aligned movement. Shortly before this, "a programme of democracy and public diplomacy" was adopted in Washington directed particularly against the developing countries. It envisaged the use of a broad arsenal of methods from the subversive CIA actions to penetration into parties, trade unions, business and religious circles, local governments in a word — it provided for the creation of a "Fifth Column" in India has become a sort of testing range for the implementation of this American "programme".

WEIGHTY FRUIT OF SOCIALIST INTEGRATION

Successful implementation of the Comprehensive Programme for Socialist Economic Integration of the CMEA countries adopted in 1971 has vividly demonstrated the advantages of the new socialist type of international economic relations, which is a considerable step towards high development rates in all the socialist countries and of their community as a whole, writes the magazine, FOREIGN TRADE. Over the period starting from 1970, the gross domestic product of the CMEA countries has grown 1.8 times, the industrial output has doubled, whereas the figures for the BEC countries have been 1.3 times and 1.2 times respectively. In 1983, the CMEA countries produced 1.5 times more electricity, 1.6 times more oil, 3 to 3.5 times more coal and natural gas, 1.9 times more steel and 2.8 times more mineral fertilizers than all the ten BEC countries. All this is in many ways a result of the annually growing cooperation between the socialist countries.

MIDDLE EAST: WHO OFFERS GENUINE SETTLEMENT

In the Middle East, the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel is the main cause of the long-drawn-out bloodshed, writes the monthly magazine INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. At first glance, this alliance has fulfilled many of Washington's calculations. Israel with the help from the United States has become a dominating military power in the region capable of sufficient enough service to the strategic interests of Washington. It implements annexation of the Arab lands and, having captured Southern Lebanon, it has demonstrated its striving for further expansion. Finally, the Americans have been able, with the help of the Camp David accords, to dampen the Arab world and to withdraw from this world a major country in the region, Egypt. In the end, the Americans have succeeded in securing their permanent military presence in the Middle East.

Yet, time shows that these successes are not only doubtful, but also transient. The allies have failed in attaining their main goal — to isolate the USSR from the Arab world. The Arabs see that only the Soviet Union comes with a honest, constructive programme for a peaceful settlement which takes into account the interests of all the peoples in the region.

blue marlin, too, caught last March off the Hawaii.

Calculator with an astrological bent. A Japanese company has decided to add an astrological function to their calculator. What you need to do is enter your date of birth and the calculator will inform you of all your favourable and unfavourable perspectives for any day of the year. You would immediately know what to prefer on every occasion: business, diversions or gambling. However, the advertisement is silent as to the accuracy of the electronic calculator.

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Round the Soviet Union

SEVERAL SNOW THICK-HORN RAMS CAUGHT IN THE TAIGONOS PENINSULA (MAGADAN REGION) HAVE BEEN SENT FROM THE SHORES OF THE PACIFIC TO THE ALTAI MOUNTAINS. This has increased the numbers of rare animals in Western Siberia. The rams will later be sent to the experimental farm of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences set up on an area of slightly thousand hectares in the Altai Mountains. Here they will be used for selection purposes and for improving the stocks of Siberian sheep.

IN THE UKRAINE, A SECOND BOILER FACTORY OF THE SEVERODONETSK INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION AZOT HAS CHANGED TO THE USE OF FUEL GASES THAT USED TO BE DISCARDED AS INDUSTRIAL WASTE. With this, the association has completely solved the problem of utilizing this resource which will now provide more than half of its thermal energy requirement.

Along a pipeline from Bashkiria

Frost, unusual even for the northern areas of Kazakhstan (a republic in the Soviet East), have not slowed down the rate at which the pipeline leading from Petropavlovsk to Tselinograd through Kokchetav, is being laid. Its second 140-km-long section was completed on schedule.

From Bashkiria, a republic in the Kama river basin, is already being fed to industrial enterprises and state and collective farms on the former virgin lands.

The big pipeline project more than 500 km long will be completed by the end of the year. It will help considerably improve fuel supplies to the main grainery of the republic. Every year several thousand tonnes of gasoline and diesel fuel will arrive there through the pipeline.



WOMEN OPT FOR MARINE LIFE

Every year the four departments at the Tallinn (capital of Estonia) marine college of the USSR Ministry of Fisheries enrol three hundred or so cadets to train them as navigators, mechanics, radio engineers and process engineers (for fish processing). Last year, for the first time ever, the college admitted 13 women (three will be trained in fish processing and ten in radio engineering).

Estonia is a land with the age-old marine tradition and is especially known for its fishermen. Therefore it is only natural that women continue to be involved in fish processing.

The curriculum there is rather demanding; in addition to special subjects cadets learn esthetics and a foreign language, mostly English. Practical lessons prominently in the curriculum. The cadets can be seen aboard fishing ships or at fish processing factories. Since last year the college is the owner of the world's latest and second biggest (after the "Sedov" of the USSR) sailing bark, the "Kruzenshtern". The enrolled women will have their practicals on the "Kruzenshtern" as well as on fishing ships, on a par with the lads.

First women-cadets. Olgere Holmul introduces aerics skills.



Cotton-like material

At the chemical factory in the town of Vukhsky (Volograd Region) the first tonnes of vegetable, a new artificial fibre, have been produced. Being white and soft, the new material looks and feels like cotton and has identical chemical properties.

It was developed by chemical engineers of the factory together with scientists and specialists in the Volograd Polytechnic. The new fibre which can shape various sorts and sizes, can be used in technical fibres to a greater advantage than the traditional cotton and linen.

'Vitacon'

Cooks on board the atomic icebreaker "Leonid Brezhnev" have included on their menu a number of fresh vegetable dishes. The icebreaker is in the Kara Sea. The vegetables were not delivered from mainland but are grown by the crew in a laboratory on board the ship in conditions of the Arctic night.

The first experiments in the creation of oases of greenery on ships sailing in the Arctic were conducted successfully on board the atomic icebreaker "Leonid Brezhnev". The crew of the icebreaker "Kashin" went a step further: they also began to grow decorative plants and flowers and later vegetables. Valuable assistance was rendered to the seamen by hydroponics specialists who prepared special soil for the growing of plants and developed agricultural methods. The experiments proved completely successful and have been borrowed by the entire fleet of the Murmansk Shipping Company.

The seamen called their vitamin project "Vitacon". It has now been introduced on several ships. The biggest is on board the "Leonid Brezhnev" and yields up to a hundred kg of vegetables a month. This is a considerable addition to the ration of the crews working in the Arctic. A specialist has been taken to organize such vegetable gardens on all ships in the Arctic.

Places to visit

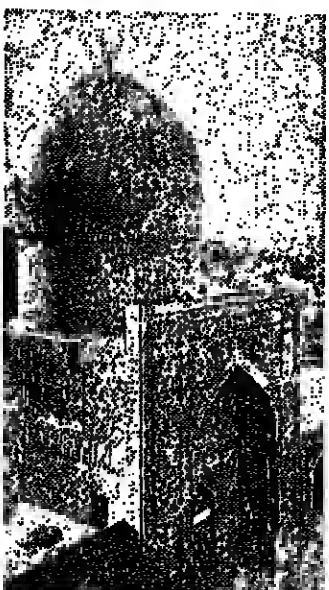
THE TURQUOISE DOMES OF SAMARKAND

The city is beautiful, Alexander the Great was right when he said: "Everything I heard about the beauty of Samarkand is true except the fact that it is even more beautiful than we have imagined it to be."

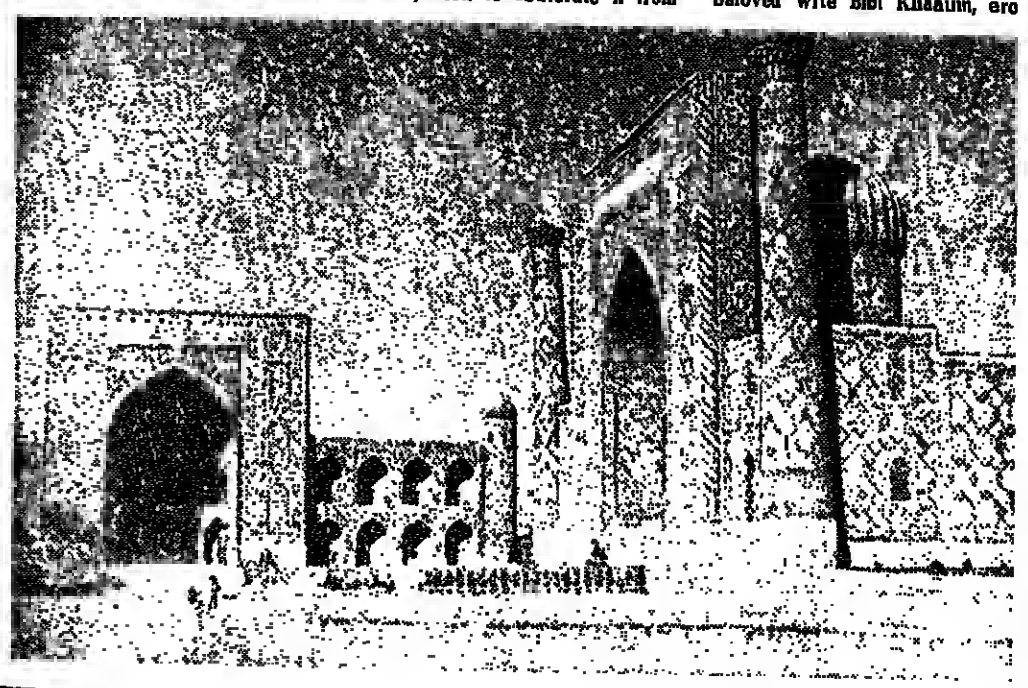
Throughout its long history Samarkand, which stood on the

commercial routes leading from Europe to Asia, has known glories and misery. It was a pearl in the frames of the great empires of Alexander the Great and Timur, the conqueror of the East. But others, including Chingiz Khan, tried to obliterate it from

the face of the earth. The city died and rose again, becoming again more magnificent. The turquoise domes of the Shah-Zadeh Mausoleum are known throughout the world. The ruins of the palace which was built by Timur for his beloved wife Bibi Khawun, are



galleries. The ensemble of the three mausoleums, Registan, is amazing in its architectural harmony. So much also the Gur-Amir Mausoleum. The observatory of Ulugh Beg (1394-1449), whom the Polish scientist Jan Heweltz painted in his symbolic collective portrait of the world's greatest astronomers to the right of Uranus, the Goddess of astronomy, has also survived.



Printed history of Lithuanian

The Lithuanian language, which three thousand years old, continues to develop, retaining its old aspects. Ways of modernizing this ancient Baltic language (which, of all existing languages, is closer to Sanskrit) are considered by noted philologist of Lithuania (a Soviet Baltic republic), Dr Zigmas Zinkevicius, who has completed his five-volume "The History of the Lithuanian Language". The first volume of this fundamental work has already come out of the press.

Lithuanian publishers have also issued a three-volume academic edition of "Grammar of the Lithuanian Language" and are preparing for publication a multi-volume "Atlas of the Lithuanian Language" and a two-volume "Dictionary of Lithuanian Names", which number close to 25,000 names. Previously published dictionaries of synonyms and phraseology will be complemented by pronunciation and comparison dictionaries, the first to be published in the history of Lithuania.

AN OUTDOOR SCULPTURE MUSEUM

One of the oldest parks in the Kirghiz capital, Frunze has become the venue for an outdoor sculpture museum featuring many works by celebrated and young sculptors.

The idea to set up the museum was originated within the Artists Union of the Kirghiz SSR last summer after a symposium of young sculptors who

came there from Russia, the Ukraine, Armenia and Kazakhstan. For two months they were competing for the best work and then granted all of them to the city. Later the museum received several sculptural works from the exhibition fund of the USSR Artists Union.

Scientific chemical centre in Urals

The recently opened Institute of Organic Chemistry at the Scientific Centre of the Academy of Sciences is a twelfth research institute in the area of the country.

It was established on the basis of a similar department at the Scientific Institute of Mechanics

of Continuous Media because of the tremendous development of the oil-bearing region in the Kama river basin. The new institute will be instrumental in achieving a fast introduction of progressive technologies at chemical industries in the Urals.

OF INTEREST

Labour veterans keep going

Bashigardash Gardashev will celebrate his 85th birthday. A field team for 30 years, he has worked in more than four centuries. The grandfathers work like young ones, but they have richer experience. And here are the results last year: the team of the elders grew and sold to the state over 34 tonnes of vegetables. True, they filled only two hectares but the planters twice exceeded the plan.

Ed quite besides, their produce was the best in the region. In terms of quality. And the main thing, the veterans and the young had a good example of industry and respect for the earth.

field-team leader by the elders. This is understandable. The total length of service of the old team members is more than four centuries. The grandfathers work like young ones, but they have richer experience. And here are the results last year: the team of the elders grew and sold to the state over 34 tonnes of vegetables. True, they filled only two hectares but the planters twice exceeded the plan.

Concerts at the St Sophia Cathedral

Acoustics in the St Sophia Cathedral in Polotsk, Byelorussia, is unique. The cathedral is an ancient monument of Slavonic architecture which has been thoroughly reconstructed and now houses a university of music.

Concerts cover all age-groups. Musicians give talks to junior

schoolchildren, so do musicians and singers of the Byelorussian Philharmonic Society. Senior schoolchildren are introduced to Russian and foreign classics and learn about opera, ballet, chorus and symphony music.

The Rieger-Kloss firm of Czechoslovakia is now building an organ for the cathedral.

ANCIENT INSTRUMENTS SOUND AGAIN

The gull, the aspel and the gudok — three ancient Russian instruments — sound again in the city of Novgorod for the first time after a thousand years. They were revived by a local master, staff member of the Novgorod Archaeological expedition from Moscow State University, Vladimir Povelkin. The fragments of ancient wooden musical instruments made by master craftsmen between the 11th and 15th centuries, were found during excavations in Novgorod.

This enables the talented musician, composer and recognized restorer to recreate the gull, the aspel flute and the gudok (a bow instrument with specific musical possibilities distinct from the modern violin).

Several musical pieces of the master have been recorded by staff members of the phonogram archive of the Institute of Russian Literature (the Pushkin House) of the USSR Academy of Sciences. They are included in the Leningrad collection of ancient Russian musical and singing art. The gull, the aspel and the gudok sound in concerts performed by the folklore ensembles of the students of the N. A. Rimsky-Korsakov Leningrad State Conservatoire.

The photographs of the five-string ancient gull taken by Povelkin and its sound recorded on tape were demonstrated at the 4th International Congress of Slavonic Archaeology.



The workshop of the master.

VIEWPOINT

Economic and social advance continues

Leonid UMANSKY,
USSR Central Statistical Board,
Member of Collegium,
Cand. Sc. (Economics)

In 1964, our population increased by 2.5 million to reach 270.3 million people as of January 1, 1965. For the past 64 years, or since the end of 1939, the country has witnessed without unemployment and 1964 was no exception. Of the total population, 110.2 million are office and factory workers, 12.9 million — collective farmers. Below are the results of their annual work in figures.

National income used for consumption and accumulation speaks much of the development of a national economy. In 1964, it increased by 2.8 per cent relative to 1963, with 94 per cent of this growth being achieved via higher productivity. This is the result of more advanced processes, better management of resources and lower losses. The working people were granted broader rights as far as management, production and social development are concerned.

Industry. As against 1963, industrial output increased by 4.2 per cent, which is higher than the average for the past three years. 93 per cent of this growth was achieved through higher productivity. Electric energy, engineering, metalworking, gas extraction, the chemical and petrochemical industries featured higher rates than the average ones for industry.

Agriculture. In 1964, gross agricultural produce increased by 5.8 per cent over the average for the past three years. This was achieved despite very discouraging weather conditions. Much was and is being done within the framework of the Food Programme, a comprehensive programme for the development of agriculture and all related industries. All the country's requirements in bread and related products are fully met by state resources. We produced more sugar beet, potatoes and vegetables. Animal husbandry also scored many successes and last year's procurements of cattle, poultry, milk and eggs increased.

Fixed assets. In 1964, almost 200 new industrial projects were put into operation. These include nuclear stations, powerful units of a giant hydroelectric in Eastern Siberia, trunk gas pipelines, mines, open-pit mines, factories, etc.

Despite certain drawbacks in the national economy, 1964 was another year of social progress. Three-fourths of national income were spent on consumption, and it was added: housing, social and cultural projects, and welfare. The share will be four-fifths. Real incomes of the population featured higher growth rates. Factory, office and agricultural workers had higher earnings and the trend continues. 10 million people moved to better flats. What is behind this rather remarkable progress? An answer to this question lies in the opening pages of our report: In 1964, social production developed dynamically. That is production belonging to whole society and benefiting each and every one in it.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

'GREATER MOSCOW'

Moscow is developing under a Master Plan approved in 1971, and which is expected to be implemented by the year 1990. A new Master Plan which has been drawn up to cover the period until 2010 is made up of nearly thirty volumes and contains a host of schemes and drawings, as well as lists of charts and diagrams. It is not simply a plan for Moscow but its "agglomeration". It will unite the city and its environs, forests, parks, protection belt and the entire suburban zone, writes MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA.

Many settlements in places surrounding Moscow are linked with the city by single electricity and water supply systems, heating and transportation facilities. All this has created objective conditions for solving problems connected with the national economic complex and architectural and planning formation of Moscow and its suburbs as a single urban entity which can be described as "Greater Moscow".

The draft plan for the period until 2010 envisages the beginning of a major role process for regulating Moscow's population, the newspaper notes. The city, which is particularly attractive now, serves as a sort of magnet for people and organizations. Therefore, with account taken of forecasts for the development of the Central Economic Region, the cities of Gorky, Bryansk and Yaroslavl are regarded as "counter-magnets", or cities which can assume a number of functions now concentrated in Moscow.

URENGOI NOW, YAMBURG — NEXT

The Tyumen North is today the main gas extraction centre in the USSR. In the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) the country's entire growth of the raw material is obtained from the Urengoi (Western Si-

beria) gas-condensate deposit. In the next five-year period a centre of gas extraction will be set up in Yamburg, PRAVDA reports.

The climate in Urengoi is severe but Yamburg is even more discouraging. Frosts below 50° are no rarity in Yamburg. Its rich mineral resources are under the multimetre layer of permafrost which in the short cool summer melts only by convection.

The extreme conditions of the Yamburg deposit as well as the short possible time prompt a basically new method of its development, notes the paper. It was suggested that the development of the underground treasure be started in Tyumen. Not separate block boxes but large units of future buildings and industrial structures were set up at the enterprises of the regional centre. By motor they will be transported on special pontoons to the Yamburg port. Then, by land for several dozen kilometres to its destination.

MISSILES AGAINST HAIL

IZVESTIA reports about successful tests with a new hail suppression complex.

Hail... Up until very recently hail was believed to be an inevitable scourge. Yet, of the Alpine Geophysical Institute experts have decided to try again with artificial seeding of clouds. Compelling with natural ice crystals for moisture in the cloud, artificial seeds form smaller crystals which turn into rain even before they reach the surface. This method has for the past 20 years been used in many countries. The weather modification service of the USSR State Committee for Meteorology and Environmental Protection extends their hail suppression over nine million hectares of valuable crops. However, losses, though considerably reduced relative to other years, still remain thousands of hectares are destroyed every year.

It turned out that the existing hail suppression complexes fail in certain circumstances to eliminate or considerably reduce extremely huge hail clouds. Blithering

rule is inadequate or individual missiles are not enough powerful to send a cloud to a desired state. However, specialists claim that the new system, the Nebol 11 means "sky" in Russian, is a good solution to the problem. It features the desired firing rate and range, its launcher is remote controlled, reliable, safe and accurate. The range is 13 kilometres. It has many advantages over similar systems in other countries. Its operation is made more comfortable for operators as there is no need for them to remain in the rain, because all the controls are located in a cosy room.

DO NOT HASTEN WITH DRUGS

We may confidently assert that we are now in the era of sophisticated drug therapy, writes Doctor of Medicine L. L. Khundanov in the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA. Now people have drugs against nearly all known ailments, or, at least, against their symptoms. Altogether industry now produces over a hundred thousand preparations, and the number is steadily growing. There are now some 300 antibiotics, with 50 of them being mercilessly "exploited", he points out.

But the number of ailments caused by medicines has sharply risen, too. According to US doctors, between 1960 and 1970, fifteen million US citizens were hospitalized following previous treatments. Drugs are harmful, for instance, when patients ignore physicians' advice. In following a certain treatment, patients should keep to an appropriate diet and give up smoking and alcohol. There are many patients who experience adverse effects of drugs. The author concludes that it is not enough to ban excessive use of drugs; people should be convinced of any case that drugs are harmful and should be used when absolutely necessary. A lot of attention is being given to natural preparations.

ENTERTAINMENT

WHAT I WANT TO STAGE IS 'OTHELLO'

In the foyer visitors hear music dating back to the epoch of the Renaissance. In the auditorium there are so electric lamps — only candles. Exquisite things, the cults of the Duke of Verona complicate our submergence into Shakespeare's age...

And the world's saddest story, as the great English playwright believed, begins — the story of Iago and Juliet.

They see each other for the first time... Romeo speaks of his love... without pronouncing a single word.

"Romeo and Juliet" was staged at the Moscow Theatre of Mimicry and Gesture, the only company in the world consisting of deaf actors.

This year will mark the 65th anniversary of the day when deaf actors played their one-act comedies: "A Jocular Husband", "In Debt" and "A Lively Museum". In 1923 the first theatre of deaf actors was opened, daringly including in its repertoire much difficult classics as "The Marriage of Figaro", "The Merchant of Venice" by Gogol, Molière's "Le Misanthrope" and Schiller's "Kabale und Liebe".

"Kabale und Liebe" was acted by well-known German artistic director Erwin Piscator. In the "actors' book he felt the following entry: "I am deeply impressed by the production. The timing of the actors is amazingly expressive. We have a lot to learn from them".

Competitions among deaf and dumb were held throughout the Soviet Union in 1958. One hundred of them arrived in Moscow, and seven were admitted to a special department of the Shchukin Theatre School. Mikhail Slip-



Scene from "Romeo and Juliet": Romeo—Gennady Kalinin. ● Juliet—Maria Grakhova.

chevko also graduated from the department of artistic direction. He has travelled with his programme abroad, namely in the United States, where he was very much appreciated by audiences and the press. In the new production of "Romeo and Juliet" he plays the role of the Friar.

Before the finale the candles go out for the last time. We usually feel sad at this moment, says artistic director Alexander

Shchekochikhin. We do not want to part with Shakespeare. I hope our company, which has already played "The Twelfth Night", will stage something else.

I have a dream of taking up Shakespeare's tragedy "Othello". His jealousy, Desdemona's sufferings and Iago's cunningness offer boundless opportunities for miming and this is what we do.

Yuri ZARANKIN

THEATRES INCREASE

On the Eve of the New Year, a house-warming was organized by the Musical Theatre in the capital of the People's Republic of Armenia. The population slightly over 1 million when it moved into its new building with an auditorium of nearly a thousand seating capacity.

Such theatrical house-warmings take place in this country every year in mark of the opening of new theatres.

At present, the USSR has more than 160 state professional theatres, which stage some 300,000 plays annually for an audience of nearly 125 million. According to statistics, the Soviet Union holds first place in theatre attendance, although, naturally, not all the productions attract absolutely full houses.

THIS AMAZING WORLD OF ENAMELS

The ancient art of Georgian enamel was revived by the Tsakalananthe couple, artists whose works were recently put on display at the Tbilisi (Georgian) Museum of Arts.

Georgian plate enamels made by the method of cold soldering on gold, are one of the oldest in the world. Only an insignificant part of works of unsurpassed artistic and scientific value has reached us, and the most important among them is the icon of Our Lady dating back to the medieval epoch. For centuries the tradition of

this type of art was lost. Over the years, they have been our days by a new generation of artists. The work of Tsakalananthe couple is a part of the exhibition of various genres, scenes, portraits, jewelry, etc. — are offered for their elegance, diversity of colours and originality. At the exhibition, the couple also presents an interesting exhibition in Leningrad, which can also see them in the museum of the Moscow Kremlin collection of Kievan Rus', Hungary, and other regions.

Raduga Publishers: books in 50 languages

The Raduga Publishing House was set up in January three years ago. Its main task is to put out books by Soviet and Russian authors translated into various languages.

Says N. Pivkhanov, head of the Editorial Board for Par-Eastern Literature:

We publish books in 50 languages every year. Among very recent titles are "Across the Republics of the Land of Soviets", "Poikloro of the Soviet People",

"The Library of Adventure Set-18" which will appear in Mongolian.

Also in Mongolian we are publishing books for children, including the series "I like to know all", "Let Them Know All", "Let Them Know All". To the USSR of the World About the "Theater".

Raduga publishes Mongolian literature as well. Of special interest is a 15-volume anthology of Mongolian authors, which will be published in the USSR.

BUSINESS

TEA FOR HOLLAND

Tea produced to the Georgian SSR is now sold to Dutch companies. The first batch of 40 tonnes of semi-processed tea has already been shipped. Dutch companies highly commend Georgian tea processing, especially the withering and rolling of fresh leaves.

Georgia, the country's biggest tea producer, has 90 per cent of the national tea to its credit. The tea is sold to all CMEA countries as well as Britain, Belgium and Japan.

Georgian tea experts have developed new processes and reactivated old ones. These include yellow tea, previously known only in ancient China, instant tea for the food and pharmaceutical industries, tea in tablets for expeditions, etc. A new zero-waste process has been developed and used at many factories.

Green leaves and dry tea are processed at dozens of factories in Georgia, many of which are fully mechanized. Tea growing is practiced on a very large scale.

Valmet: new forms of cooperation

Valmet, a Finnish state-owned company, sells half of its exports to the USSR, Matti Kankkari, its chairman, said in an MNI interview. Ships constitute our main export to the USSR, though chemicals and equipment for the pulp-and-paper and the timber industries also feature prominently.

To further develop links between Valmet and Soviet partners there is the need to break new grounds, the company chairman said, because simple commodity exchange has already reached its maximum level. Thus we have decided to direct our efforts towards industrial cooperation, joint deals in other countries, as well as towards

large-scale interindustrial projects requiring several years and even decades to complete. An example of such cooperation is the "Arctic Project" envisaging the development of the Soviet Arctic sea shelf.

We believe that this project is very promising for us, Matti Kankkari said. The partners have already gained positive experience in this field. Recently Valmet built for the USSR a series of ships for seismic and geophysical research, shuttle ships for sea drilling rigs and floating hospitals. Plans are now to build a low-draft ship for seismic research on the Arctic shelf.

HUNGARIAN SHIPS IN SIBERIA

In accordance with contacts of the V/O Soyuzkhimexport and the Hungarian foreign trade enterprise Chemolimpex, the Soviet Union this year will receive chemicals for the production of mineral fertilizers and herbicides, while Hungary will get chemicals for treating corn, vegetables and pastures. Over the past decade trade between Soviet foreign trade enterprises and Chemolimpex increased over fivefold. In a demonstra-

tion hull in Budapest Hungarian specialists learnt about novelties of the USSR chemical industry.

A contract between V/O Sindolport and the Hungarian ship- and crane-building works envisages delivery to the USSR this year of 12 river-going pushers of 2,400 hp each for service on Siberian rivers. The Hungarian plant has already made over 1,200 ships and 2,000 gantry cranes on Soviet orders.



AEROFLOT OFFERS

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WELCOME TO THE USSR!

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Cooperation of the Soviet and the GDR film workers

The film "Victory" is a coproduction of Soviet and GDR cinematographers. The premiere of the epic will mark the 40th anniversary of the great victory over nazism in the capitals of both countries. This is envisaged in a working plan for cooperation signed in Moscow between the USSR State Committee of Cinematography and the Main

Film Agency of the GDR Ministry of Culture.

To mark this significant date Soviet film shows will be arranged extensively in Berlin and other cities of the GDR within the framework of USSR Culture Days. Soviet film workers will also participate in the traditional festival of International documentaries and short

films in Leipzig.

On the other hand, a GDR Film Week is being arranged in the USSR. German cinematographers have been invited to the traditional all-Union film festival to be held in Minsk this summer. The two countries will continue the production of joint feature films, documentaries and popular-science films.

First acquaintance with Afghan art

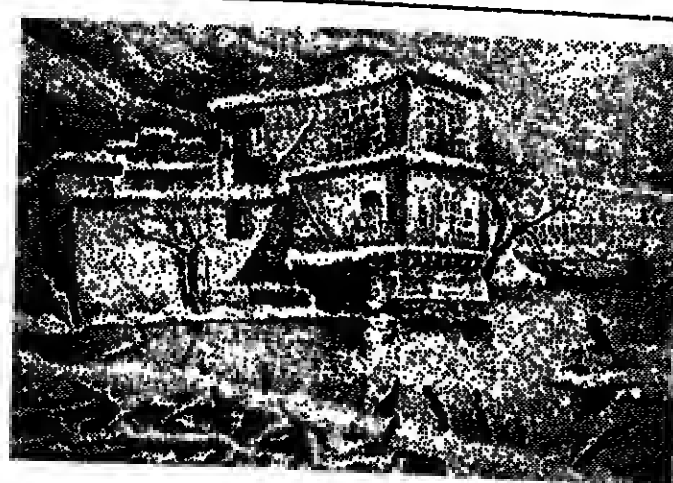
Muscovites and the capital's guests now have their first opportunity to see a rare collection mounted at the Museum of Art of Oriental Peoples (12 Sovorovsky Blvd). The exhibition contains items belonging to biggest national art galleries: the National Museum, the National Gallery and archives of Kabul.

One hundred thoroughly selected pieces show the development of Afghan art from ancient times to our days. The section of ancient art presents Kushan masterpieces. The history of this section dates back to the 1st century A.D. and to a blend of local art traditions with Old Indian and Hellenistic approach (at the turn of our era the territory of today's Afghanistan was the centre connecting Asia with Europe).

The Middle Ages section contains manuscripts and items of decorative and applied art. These manuscripts are illustrated with Herat miniatures of the 15th-16th centuries. Metalware and wooden items by Afghan craftsmen show the high skill of their makers.

Eleven canvases acquaint the visitors with easel painting, a comparatively new phenomenon in Afghan fine arts.

Soviet museums have only few items of Afghan culture and art. Thus the exhibition will be of interest both to experts and art lovers.



Kohzad. "Kabul is Winner". 1970s.



Brechna. "The Portrait of a Buddha's Head. Beginning of our era".

WHAT'S ON!

January 29-February 1

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 29 — Wagner, "Das Rheingold" (opera). 30 — Mussorgsky, "Khovanshchina" (opera). 31 — Glazunov, "Raymonda" (ballet). 1 — Shostakovich, "The Golden Age" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 30 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet). 31 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet). 1 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mey Night" (opera).

Opera Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St). 29 — Lehár, "The Merry Widow". 30 — Gladkov, "The Elder Son" (a performance by the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre). 31 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus". 1 — Milyutin, "Girls in a Hurry".

FILMS

The Success (Mosfilm Studios, USSR). About a young and talented director who came to work at a provincial theatre.

Cinema

"Zaryadye" (1) at Vorosheyevskaya Embankment, Ploshchad Nigina. Incredible Adventure (USSR) at Lina la Russa (USSR) for enormous liberation. Cinema: "Plover" (2) at zovskaya Prospekt, Metro zovskaya.

EXHIBITIONS

Central Exhibition of Ploshchad Pyatdesyatiletiya (tyabrya). The "Buddha" 1985 exhibition featuring graphs, mock-ups and about the two-million city Danube. There will be a station of a film shot in 1985 fashion show exhibition. Daily, except 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro: Leningradskaya, Mirovaya, Marx.

Central Museum of the Armed Forces (2 Armi St). Exhibition of the 36th anniversary of the Army of Labor (USSR) Monday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro: Novoselskaya.

CONCERT HALLS

29 — Moscow Dynamo vs Moscow Spartak, 6.45 p.m.

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskovskaya Embankment, at the Rossiya Hotel). 30 — "The Story About Romeo and Juliet" performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble. 31 — The youth concert hall.

Lein Central Stadium. Small Sports Arena. 29-1 — "Dance With Us", a variety and dance programme.

SPORTS

CHIESS Hall at Columns, House of Trade Unions. 30 and 1 — World title match, Anatoly Karpov (USSR) vs Gari Kasparov (USSR). The 49th and 49th games, 5 p.m. (both days).

FOOTBALL Olympic Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira). "Alexander Sierostin memorial" competitions. 7 p.m. (daily).

ICE HOCKEY Palace of Sport (Luzhniki).

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Taxis 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 10 kopeks per kilometer. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00. Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

WEATHER

January 29-February 1

In Moscow city and region, the weather will continue to change considerably: from minus -15°C. 20°C to minus 10-8°C. Clear spells and snowfalls.

In Moscow a record low temperature of minus 35°C was recorded on January 31, 1960, and the record high, +2.5°C, in 1961.

COMPUTERS FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The computer centre of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences recently put into service an electronic computer system made in the Soviet Union. Soviet computers are delivered to Czechoslovakia under contracts between V/O Elektromechanika and the Czechoslovak foreign trade enterprise, Kov. They now operate in computer centres of the ministry of agriculture, in engineering and transport services.

Contacts and contracts

At the final protocol on the 4th session of the CMEA working group on microelectronics technology held in Havana, Cuba, signed the document, which sets forth the main directions for the development of microelectronics technology in CMEA member countries.

Scoring successes together

Microprocessor-based control systems for metalcutting machines tools is a major domain of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation. In 1985 standing prominently in the two countries' cooperation programme. Much has already been done in this field. For instance the latest programmable control system has successfully passed the testing stage and will be used with certain types of lathes and milling tools. The Ilyka company of Yugoslavia has started to produce such systems

and delivered about a thousand of them to the USSR.

Cooperation with the USSR in science and technology enables Yugoslavia to embark on the manufacture of new products and even set up new industries. In the past years alone, cooperation was used by Yugoslavia to arrange its own production of equipment for nuclear stations, volts and assemblies for working excavators, as well as turbines of a very high rating intended for major energy projects.

TRAINED IN USSR

150,000 engineers and technicians are employed at projects built in India with Soviet economic and technical assistance. Thanks to close contacts with the Soviet Union, 10,000 Indian specialists have received higher education, while another 80,000 received special courses and had practical training in Soviet enterprises.

ENTERTAINMENT

WHAT I WANT TO STAGE IS 'OTHELLO'

In the foyer visitors hear music dating back to the epoch of the Renaissance. In the auditorium there are no electric lamps — only candles. Extinguishing them, the wife of the Duke at Verona completes our submergence into Shakespeare's age.

And the world's saddest story, as the great English playwright believed, begins — the story of Romeo and Juliet.

They see each other for the first time... Romeo speaks of his love... without pronouncing a single word.

"Romeo and Juliet" was staged at the Moscow Theatre of Music and Costume, the only company in the world specializing in great actors.

This year will mark the 65th anniversary of the day when great actors played three one-act comedies: "The Jealous Husband", "The Dead" and "A Live Musee". In 1923 the first theatre of great actors was opened, bringing to the stage such brilliant classics as "The Merchant of Venice", "The Taming of the Shrew", "The Merry Wives of Windsor", "The Merry Wives of Windsor", "The Merry Wives of Windsor".

"Kobala und Liebe" was seen by well-known German artist director Erwin Piscator. In the foyer book he left the following entry: "I am deeply impressed by the production. The acting of the actors is amazingly expressive. We have a lot to learn from them."

Competitions among great and small were held throughout the Soviet Union in 1938. One hundred of them arrived in Moscow, and several were admitted to a special department of the Shchukin Theatre School. Mikhail Slip-



Scene from "Romeo and Juliet". Romeo—Gennady Kallio. Juliet—Maria Grakhova.

chenko also graduated from the department of artistic direction. He has travelled with his program abroad, namely in the United States, where he was very much appreciated by audiences and the press. In the new production of "Romeo and Juliet" he plays the role of the Friar. Before the finale the candles go out for the last time. We usually feel sad at this moment, says chief artistic director Alexander

Shchekochikhin. We do not want to part with Shakespeare. I hope our company, which has already played "The Twelfth Night", will stage something else. I have a dream of taking up Shakespeare's tragedy "Othello". His jealousy, Desdemona's suffering and Iago's cunningness offer boundless opportunities for miming and this is what we do.

Yuri ZARANKIN

Cooperation of the Soviet and the GDR film workers

The film "Victory" is a reproduction of Soviet and GDR cinematography. The premiere of the epic will mark the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Nazism in the capitals of both countries. This is envisaged in a working plan for cooperation signed in Moscow between the USSR State Committee of Cinematography and the Main

Film Agency of the GDR Ministry of Culture. To mark this significant date Soviet film shows will be arranged extensively in Berlin and other cities of the GDR within the framework of USSR Culture Days. Soviet film workers will also participate in the traditional festival of international documentaries and short

films in Leipzig. On the other hand, a GDR Film Week is being arranged in the USSR. German cinematographers have been invited to the traditional all-Union film festival to be held in Minsk this summer. The two countries will continue the production of joint feature films, documentaries and popular-science films.



Kobad. "Kobad in Winter", 1978.



Brecha. "The Portrait of a Buddha's Head. Beginning of our era."

THEATRES INCREASE

On the Eve of the New Year, a housewarming was organized by the Musical Theatre in the capital of the Mountain Soviet Autonomous Republic (population: slightly over 1.5 million) when it moved into its new building with an auditorium of nearly a thousand seating capacity.

Such theatrical housewarming takes place in this country every year to mark the opening of new theatres.

At present, the USSR has more than 620 state professional theatres, which stage some 300,000 plays annually for an audience of nearly 125 million. According to statistics, the Soviet Union holds first place in theatre attendance, although, naturally, not all the productions attract absolutely full houses.

THIS AMAZING WORLD OF ENAMELS...

The ancient art of Georgian enamel was revived by the Tsakalambidze couple, artists whose works were recently put on display at the Tbilisi (Georgian) Museum of Arts.

Georgian potters enamel made by the method of cold soldering on gold, are one of the oldest in the world. Only an insignificant part of works of unsurpassed artistic and scientific value has reached us, and the most important among them is the icon of Our Lady dating back to the medieval epoch. For centuries the tradition of

this type of art was lost; however, they have been revived by our days by a new generation of artists. The works of the Tsakalambidze couple display not only the artistic and scientific value of the enamel, but also its technical perfection. The artists' works are distinguished by their elegance, diverse colors and originality. Some of them were displayed at the exhibition "The World of Enamels" in Leningrad, France. They can also see them in the exhibition of the Moscow Kremlin, the collection of Kuchuk-Hungary, and other collections.

Raduga Publishers: books in 50 languages

The Raduga Publishing House was set up in January three years ago. Its main task is to put out books by Soviet and Russian authors translated into various languages.

Saya N. Mokhenova, head of the Editorial Board for Far-Eastern Literature:

We publish books in 50 languages every year. Among very recent titles are "Across the Republic of the Land of Soviets", "Folklore of the Soviet Peoples",

"The Library of Adventure" (Sci-Fi) which will appear in Mongolian. Also in Mongolian we publish books for children, including the series "I Want to Know All", "Let There Be Sunshine!", "To the Children of the World About the Soviet Union".

Raduga publishes Mongolian authors as well. Of special interest is a 15-volume anthology of Mongolian authors, which is a Soviet-Mongolian venture.

BUSINESS

TEA FOR HOLLAND

Tea produced in the Georgian SSR is now sold to Dutch companies. The first batch of 40 tons of semiprocessed tea has already been shipped. Dutch companies highly commend Georgian tea processing, specifically the withering and rolling of fresh leaves.

Georgia, the country's biggest tea producer, has 96 per cent of the national tea to its credit. The tea is sold to all CMEA countries as well as Britain, Belgium and Japan.

Georgian tea experts have developed new processes and reactivated old ones. These include yellow tea, previously known only in ancient China, instant tea for the food and pharmaceutical industries, tea in tablets for expeditions, etc. A new zero-waste process has been developed and used at many factories.

Green leaves and dry tea are processed at dozens of factories in Georgia, many of which are fully mechanized. Tea growing is practised on a very large scale.

Valmet: new forms of cooperation

Valmet, a Finnish state-owned company, sells a half of the exports to the USSR, Matti Kankaanpää, its chairman, said in an ANI interview. Ships constitute our main export to the USSR, through machines and equipment for the pulp-and-paper and the timber industries also feature prominently.

To further develop links between Valmet and Soviet partners there is the need to break new grounds, the company chairman said, because shipbuilding exchange has already reached its maximum level. Thus we have decided to direct our efforts towards industrial cooperation, joint deals in other countries, as well as towards

large-scale interindustrial projects requiring several years and even decades to complete. An example of such cooperation is the "Arctic Project" envisaging the development of the Soviet Arctic sea shelf.

We believe that this project is very promising for us, Matti Kankaanpää said. The partners have already gained positive experience in this field. Recently Valmet built for the USSR a series of ships for seismic and geophysical research, shuttle ships for sea drilling rigs and floating hospitals. Plans are afoot to build a low-draught ship for seismic research on the Arctic shelf.

HUNGARIAN SHIPS IN SIBERIA

In accordance with contracts of the V/O Soyuzkhimexport and the Hungarian foreign trade enterprise Chemolimpex, the Soviet Union this year will receive chemicals for the production of mineral fertilizers and herbicides, while Hungary will get chemicals for treating cereals, vegetables and pesticides. Over the past decade trade between Soviet foreign trade enterprises and Chemolimpex increased over threefold. In a demonstra-

tion hall in Budapest Hungarian specialists learn about novelties of the USSR chemical industry.

A contract between V/O Sindolport and the Hungarian ship- and crane-building works envisages delivery to the USSR this year of 12 river-going pushers of 2,400 hp each for service on Siberian rivers. The Hungarian plant has already made over 1,200 ships and 2,000 gentry cranes on Soviet orders.



AEROFLOT OFFERS

THE MOST CONVENIENT ROUTES TO MOSCOW — THE CAPITAL OF THE 12th WORLD FESTIVAL OF YOUTH AND STUDENTS!

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Microprocessor-based control systems for metalcutting machine tools is a major domain of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation in 1985 standing prominently in the two countries' cooperation programme. Much has already been done in this field. For instance the Ismat programmatic control system has successfully passed the testing stage and will be used with certain types of lathes and milling tools. The Iskra company of Yugoslavia has started to produce such systems

and delivered about a thousand of them to the USSR. Cooperation with the USSR in science and technology enables Yugoslavia to embark on the manufacture of new products and even set up new industries. In the past years alone, cooperation was used by Yugoslavia to arrange its own production of equipment for nuclear stations, units and assemblies for walking excavators, as well as turbo-units of a very high rating intended for major energy projects.

TRAINED IN USSR

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WHAT'S ON!

January 29-February 1

THEATRES

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Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkin Sq.). 30 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet). 31 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet). 1 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (8 Pushkin Sq.). 29 — Lohé, "The Merry Widow". 30 — Gladkov, "The Elder Son" (a performance by the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre). 31 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus". 1 — Milyutin, "Girls in a Flurry".

FILMS

The Success (Mosfilm Studios, USSR). About a young and talented director who came to work at a provincial theatre.

Clowns: "Zaryadye" (Mosfilm Studios, USSR). Incredibly Adventures in the USSR (Mosfilm Studios, USSR). A comedy about a journey to Moscow. Cinema: "Pioneer" (Mosfilm Studios, USSR). "The Snow Maiden" (ballet). "The Golden Age" (ballet).

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Pyatdesyatiletiya Otyahrya). The "Bustapri" 1985 exhibition featuring photographs, mock-ups and diagrams about the two-million city on the Danube. There will be a demonstration of a film, shot in 1985, about the city's development and 1985 fashion show of the exhibition. Daily, except Tuesdays. 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Mosfilm Studios, USSR).

Central Museum of the USSR Armed Forces (12 Sovetskoye Armiy St.). Exhibition marking the 50th anniversary of the People's Army of Labor. Daily, except Mondays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Mosfilm Studios, USSR).

Wednesday and Thursday, 7 p.m. (Mosfilm Studios, USSR).

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskovskaya Embankment, at the Rossiya Hotel). 30 — "The Story About Romeo and Juliet" performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble. 31 — The youth concert hall.

Lenin Central Stadium. Small Sports Arena. 29 — "Dance With Us", a variety and dance programme.

SPORTS

Chess. Hall at Columbus. House of Trade Unions. 30 and 1 — World title match. Anatoly Karpov (USSR) vs. Garry Kasparov (USSR). The 48th and 49th games. 5 p.m. (both days).

Football. Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira). The Alexander Starostin memorial competitions. 7 p.m. (daily).

Ice Hockey. Palace of Sports (Luzhnik). 29 — Moscow Dynamo vs. Moscow Spartak. 6.45 p.m.

GRABO-ROMAN WRESTLING Sports Complex at the Olympic Village (Metro Yuzovskaya). Bus 165, 20, 30, 31 — The Grigory Pivovarov memorial competitions. 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. (daily). Merited Master of Sport, seven-time national champion Grigory Pivovarov (1908-1942) was killed in action during World War II.

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January 29-February 1 In Moscow city and region, the weather will continue to change considerably: from minus 18°C-20°C to minus 14°C-6°C. Clear spells and snowfalls.

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Contacts and contracts

The final protocol on the 6th session of the CMEA working group on microprocessor technology held in Havana has been signed. The document contains reports by participants in the session on work done and proposals for further development of microprocessor technology in CMEA member countries.

come already a tradition to start a new year with the delivery to the USSR of a batch of buses ahead of schedule. This year the USSR will receive a total of 7,300 famous Ikarus buses.

Members of the Japanese delegation will deliver to the USSR, via Tashkent, a batch of vehicles including Nissan civilian buses. These are intended for the "Western Europe" oil deposit in Iraq. The cost of contract is almost 200 thousand dollars.

All the Ikarus bus making factory in Hungary, it has become already a tradition to start a new year with the delivery to the USSR of a batch of buses ahead of schedule. This year the USSR will receive a total of 7,300 famous Ikarus buses.